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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Republican Campaign.

The one great issue which should absorb the citizens of New York at the election next November is the issue of November, 1896. Bryanism and repudiation should have been the single controlling issue at the last election, but the Citizens' Union, so called, working in harmony with Tammany and in its interest, succeeded in burying it under a heap of rubbishy "local issues," with the consequence that the Republican party was beaten decisively in both the city and the State.

This year Republicans who were led astray by that blundering political policy of adhering steadfastly to the principle of national honor and integrity and business security, for which the Republican party stands, singly and alone. Actually there are no peculiar State issues to be decided. Democrats are seeking to trump up some at Albany, but they are not even agreed as to the particulars of their policy of humbug.

Unfortunately, some Republicans in the Legislature and some party leaders elsewhere are playing into the hands of these Democrats, as did the Citizens' Union movement last year. They are doing the best they can to introduce the issue of the freedom of the press by a mad effort to put through the Ellsworth bill.

Such an assault on a fundamental principle of American liberty could not be made without stirring up an agitation which would sweep from consideration, or at least perilously subordinate, every other issue of the campaign.

Outside of the question of principle, the introduction of such an issue would be suicidal as party policy. The Republicans of the Legislature who are advocating the Ellsworth bill have lost their senses.

The Canadian Pacific in the Senate.

In the United States Senate on Wednesday Mr. ELKINS of West Virginia spoke words of truth and sobriety concerning that hostile corporation, the Canadian Pacific Railway, while Mr. HOAR of Massachusetts succeeded in convincing his hearers that there are now in New England, as there were in 1814, men who subordinate the welfare of the nation to their petty local interests.

Every well-informed person knows that the Canadian Pacific Railway, by virtue of the bonding privileges given to it by our Government, of its freedom from the restrictions of our interstate railway law, and of the subsidies which it receives from Canada and Great Britain, is able to underbid our transcontinental lines for the transportation of commodities between our seaboard and some of our interior States. Even if this foreign corporation were strictly a commercial one, it would be unreasonable for us to foster it at the expense of American companies by conceding to it privileges which they do not possess. As a matter of fact, the Canadian Pacific Railway was designed for military purposes and has been turned into a political engine of the anti-American party in Canada by its President, Sir ROBERT VAN HORNE, an American by birth, with the proverbial extravagance of renegades, is more intensely British than the British themselves. No careful observer of the drift of events beyond our northern border since the passage of the British North America act can entertain a doubt that, for the strenuous part which that corporation has played in politics on behalf of the so-called Conservative party, the Liberals would have been long ago dominant at Ottawa, and the feeling in favor of annexation to this country would have acquired great extension and momentum among Canadians. How can any man, or set of men, who have obstructed the reunion of the English-speaking race upon the continent expect to receive consideration for their fiscal exemption, at our hands? Intelligent Americans who care more for the prosperity of the country at large than for the profits of their little section, who have, in other words, the instincts of a patriot, and not those of a shopkeeper, hold that the authors of our Articles of Confederation were right in offering to Canada peculiar facilities to form the closest political connection with ourselves. It is as true to-day as it was one hundred and thirty years ago that, while the admission of other communities to our Union may be of doubtful expediency, that of the Canadian provinces would be in the highest degree desirable. By race, by language, by religion, by laws and institutions, the larger part of the Canadian population is preeminently adapted to fusion with our own.

The advantages that would accrue to us from the annexation of Canada being almost universally recognized, it is hard to understand how an American Senator like Mr. HOAR can defend a corporation which has been the active and bitter enemy of those Canadians who have wished to see their country a part of the United States. It must be that Mr. HOAR would dislike to number our kinsmen of the North among his countrymen, otherwise he would not come forward as the champion of a railway whose specific purpose from its inception has been, not to earn money, but to foment in Canada a feeling of antipathy to the American Republic. Even Mr. HOAR, however, was constrained to admit that the United States ought not to give Canadians bonding privileges which are denied to American citizens.

As for Mr. HOAR's attempt to minimize the strategic importance of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the chances of a war with England, we are not much impressed by his assertions. He opines that, in the event of war, we should promptly take possession of the road and of the terminal strongholds at Halifax and Esquimaux, his reason for this belief being that "we took care of ourselves against Great Britain [in 1812-14] when we were eight millions and she was, perhaps, twenty-five or twenty-eight millions." In whatever credit may be reflected on us by the war named,

it is certain that New England had no share. The plain truth is that our efforts to invade Canada at that time were disastrous failures, and, although in duels between frigates, our naval officers gained great renown, our navy was virtually extinct at the time when the peace of Ghent was concluded. Our one signal victory on land, the battle of New Orleans, was fought after the war was over. It is not true, either, that "we took care of ourselves against Great Britain when we were three millions and she was nearly twenty millions." No body believed at the time, and no student of our revolutionary struggle believes now that, had we been left to ourselves, we could have forced the mother country to concede to us independence at that time. Our three millions received assistance from other countries.

As to the alleged impossibility of a war with England at the present time, we need only recall that a contest would have been unavoidable over the Venezuela affair, had Lord SALISBURY adhered to his own published declaration that never under any circumstances would he submit the territorial claims of British Guiana to arbitration. The "thousand times" that, in Mr. HOAR's opinion, bind England and the United States together did not prevent war in 1812, nor did they seem to be productive of much sympathy during the war of the rebellion.

Senator ELKINS hit the nail on the head when he said that, after having allowed Great Britain to rob us of our ocean carrying trade, we were now permitting a British railway to invade our territory and steal away our land commerce from American roads. "What a commentary," he added, "on the business management of this business country."

History and Common Sense.

To-morrow the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will meet to consider the prospects of the annexation treaty.

It is highly probable that votes are lacking in the Senate for the annexation of Hawaii by treaty. The friends of the treaty may be one vote short, or two votes short, or five votes short of the necessary two-thirds majority. If that were not the case, the treaty would have been brought to a vote already, and it would have been ratified.

It may be that the obstructionists of annexation by treaty are immovable in their attitude of obstruction, so that the present prospect of ultimate ratification is not sufficiently good to justify further delay and effort in that direction.

If that is so, there is not the slightest doubt as to the proper course for the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to adopt. The treaty should be dropped like a useless and worthless tool, and the joint resolution annexing Hawaii should be pressed to a vote in the Senate and in the House.

It is believed in some quarters, we understand, that the abandonment of the treaty would be a blow to the cause of annexation and a damper upon the enthusiasm of the advocates of this measure of national extension and self-protection; that the failure of the treaty would presage the failure of the joint resolution.

Not at all. In the first place, the people of the United States who want Hawaii under our flag care nothing about the technicalities of the process. Treaty or joint resolution, it is all the same to them, provided the union is effected.

In the second place, the failure of the treaty is historically an emphatic augury of the success of the joint resolution. The precedent is in the case of the annexation of Texas.

On June 8, 1844, the Senate of the United States failed to ratify the annexation treaty which President TYLER had negotiated with the Republic of Texas. That annexation treaty was not merely abandoned; it actually came to a vote in executive session and was rejected. Thereupon a joint resolution annexing Texas was introduced in Congress. It passed the House on Jan. 25, 1845, by a vote of 198 to 120. It passed the Senate on Feb. 27 by a vote of 27 to 25. It was approved by the President on March 1, 1845; and before the year was over Texas was a part of the Union.

The annexation of Texas led to war with Mexico, and the war with Mexico led to the honorable acquisition of New Mexico and California. The annexation of Hawaii will not lead to war with anybody.

It is a curious circumstance that one of the anti-annexationists and anti-expansionists of fifty years ago, the Hon. CALVIN B. SMITH of Indiana, in a speech against the Mexican war policy of the Polk Administration, warned Congress and the country that one of the consequences of that struggle would be the addition of California to our national territory. He called a halt for that reason, namely, that the nation was plunging along in blind folly upon a road which must inevitably lead to the acquisition of California. "I ask gentlemen to mark the result," said CALVIN SMITH of Indiana—the precursor of HENRY U. JOHNSON of Indiana—"and see if it does not justify the prediction I make. SMITH's awful warning was no more heeded than JOHNSON's will be. The result did justify SMITH's prediction. We did acquire California, but most citizens of the United States are now pretty well reconciled to that catastrophe.

Drop the treaty, if there is no hope of its ratification. Put the joint resolution for the annexation of Hawaii at the front.

A Disgrace to Pennsylvania.

A despatch from Pittsburgh published recently in the *New York Times* contained a statement which, if true, is a disgrace to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and a blot upon the civilization of the United States. It relates to the inventor of the celebrated Ferris wheel, which was an object of such remarkable interest at the World's Fair in Chicago.

"The body of GEORGE W. FERRIS, known throughout the world for his invention and construction of the great Ferris wheel at the Chicago World's Fair, is still held at the crematory of Undertaker SAMSON in this city for the funeral expense, contracted over a year ago. Mr. Ferris was practically penniless at his death, but carried insurance to the amount of \$25,000. This, it is said, was eaten up by the numerous claims left."

The practice of arresting or holding dead bodies for debt was not only abandoned in England many years ago, but was pronounced criminal by the courts of that country. In New York, our Penal Code expressly makes it a misdemeanor to arrest or attach the dead body of a human being upon any debt or demand, whether, or not, to detain or claim to detain such body upon any lien or charge. Similar statutes, prohibitions exist in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and other States of the Union, but apparently not in Pennsylvania. It is high time that the Legislature at Harrisburg remedy such a glaring defect in the positive law of that Commonwealth.

As long ago as the year 1804, Lord

ERLEBOROUGH declared that to seize a dead body for debt would be contrary to good morals and an act of extortion toward the relatives of the deceased person; and in 1841 the Court of Queen's Bench granted a peremptory writ of mandamus against the keeper of the goal at Halifax commanding him to deliver up to the executors the body of a deceased prisoner, which he insisted upon keeping until certain of the goaler's claims against the prisoner were satisfied. The goaler was subsequently indicted for his misconduct and pleaded guilty; but judgment was suspended, as he appeared to have acted in a belief that he had a legal right to detain the corpse of his debtor.

In these days the suggestion of such a right seems simply shocking, but a different view of what is decent and in order evidently prevails still in the great State of Pennsylvania.

The Coast Defence Work.

The Fortifications bill, as amended in the Senate, proposed a radical change in administration, by providing that the great sums appropriated by it shall be expended under the direct supervision of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications.

The motive of this proposed change is commendable, but the change itself seems to us unwise. From the beginning of the modern coast work one of the remarkable facts has been its lack of a single supervisory direction. The Engineer Corps has furnished the emplacements and the Ordnance Department has provided the guns and mortars, with their carriages, but each has gone along in its own way. The result was thus set forth more than two years ago in the annual report of Secretary LAMONT:

"The distribution of duty and responsibility under existing laws, whereby authority to formulate plans and execute operations is lodged with separate and distinct bureaus, as well as in a haphazard and uncoordinated manner, is, in my judgment, a mistake that should be speedily corrected."

The remedy which Mr. LAMONT proposed was the appointment of a board of army officers, to be selected by the President without restriction as to rank or corps, and without extra pay or emolument, subject, possibly, to confirmation by the Senate, but at all events relieved of all other duty, and "charged solely with the task of directing and supervising the work in its entirety."

That same report contained a striking illustration of the actual results of the system thus criticised. It appeared that there were then only three new guns in position, exclusive of mortars, and yet that five months earlier no fewer than eleven 12-inch, thirty-three 10-inch, and fifty-one 8-inch guns were waiting to be mounted, making ninety-five powerful guns without carriages, and in many or all cases, without without emplacements.

It is true that the 12-inch disappearing carriage had at that time not been tested and adopted, but the 10-inch and 8-inch were familiar. It should be noted also that, as the War Department then held such final supervisory power as was exercised at all, there must have been lamentable results to induce that department itself to make the proposal it did. In fact, one such result was that when the Venezuela trouble was acute, with the possibility of attack from the tremendous naval power of England, we had on hand scores of big guns that would have gone far toward making the coast secure, yet with no means of mounting them.

This, then, is the evil, officially set forth by the highest authority, which the Senate amendment seeks to remedy. And yet we consider the remedy proposed as unwise, just now, and hope it will be rejected in conference. The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications was not at all the supervisory power that the War Department asked, and yet it existed at that time. Instead of conferring on that board the proposed powers, the Secretary of War asked for a board of a different character. The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, at its last report, consisted of Gen. MILLS, who has the army as a whole to command; Col. FARR, commanding the First Artillery; Col. HAINES of the Engineers, assigned to duty with the Nicaragua Canal Commission; Major PHIPPS of the Ordnance Department; and Mr. CROSWAITE, a civilian member, with Capt. AUSTIN as secretary. The special function of this board is to make tests of new guns and ammunition, and it receives a considerable sum annually for purchasing specimens of devices which have a promise of usefulness and experimenting with them.

That, of course, is an entirely different task from selecting the sites of forts and determining what amount of progress should be made on each in any specific year, and supervising the work or arranging for its supervision. Such a task, in the view of the War Department, should be performed by a board wholly composed of army officers and not partly civilian, and of officers, too, devoted to it unremittently. Instead of meeting once a month, as in the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, for its limited work, this board never was intended, in fact, to have charge either of the building of forts or of the manufacture of guns. Hence, when Secretary LAMONT declared that "sound business sense" required that such work should be freed, as far as possible, from "the delays necessarily incident to the division of a work among a number of military bureaus otherwise burdened with a variety of distracting affairs of large magnitude," he did not resort to the Board of Ordnance for the work.

The Senate amendment would result in putting the supervision of all expenditures upon a board not constituted with a view to it, and, as things now stand, would result possibly in delays instead of in the greater expedition desired. Besides, the War Department's strictures of two years ago have been followed by some improvements. Of the \$17,000,000 since voted by Congress, a part has been devoted wisely to contracts with private establishments, like the Niles Tool Works and the Bethlehem and Southwark companies, for disappearing gun carriages, to aid the Government factory at Watertown, which, at its utmost capacity, would have dragged hopelessly behind our needs. Contracts, too, have been made for building emplacements at many points. It is true that some of these points are relatively of minor importance, and might have been left for a time to torpedo or other defences, in view of the chance that an enemy would not go out of the way to attack them when incomparably greater prizes were without adequate defence. But perhaps the value of a wide geographical distribution of money, to insure the support of Congress, has had some influence.

At all events, at this special juncture, it would seem unwise to risk the particular change which the Senate amendment proposes. The work of coast defence would, in the opinion of many, go on more rapidly under the present system, even with its defects, and a very large share of it cannot help being expended at the most important points.

Sending Young Criminals to America. The *New Letter* of Belfast, Ireland, reports a case, recently brought before the Custody Court of that city, which, we think, requires consideration on this side of the Atlantic. A gang of boys of various ages was brought up early in February before the Belfast Recorder, charged with having burglariously entered several dwelling houses, from which they stole numerous articles and considerable sums of money. They were let off by the Recorder on the promise of their parents that if the charge against them were dismissed they would be sent away to America, meaning the United States.

Within a week after, one of them was arrested in a restaurant where he had concealed himself waiting the opportunity to commit another robbery. He was committed for trial, but subsequently his mother pleaded for his release, saying that she had procured a ticket to enable him to leave the country. Her request, however, was not granted, the magistrates of the Custody Court not having the same view of the matter as the Recorder, who appears to be under the impression that this country exists as a place of exile for the criminal apprentices of Belfast.

No doubt the Belfast Recorder was impelled by worthy motives toward the relatives and friends of the young criminals; but as charity is said to begin at home we cannot see things in the same light here. The case is one which our State Department might very properly bring to the notice of the British Government, for there is no assurance that in other parts of Great Britain and Ireland magistrates may not be giving the same opportunities as were given by the Recorder of Belfast to criminals to escape punishment by emigrating to America.

We have a Consul at Belfast. It may not be out of order to suggest that he should be called on for a report on the particular case, which our attention has been called, with a view to putting a stop to further emigration of the kind to this country from the district included in his jurisdiction.

defects, and a very large share of it cannot help being expended at the most important points.

The Key to What Is Wanted.

Recognizing the existence of disorder on the ball field, and foreseeing its fatal effect upon the popularity of the national game, the magnates assembled in St. Louis, raised their good hammer of understanding, and thus hit the nail of rowdism on the head:

"In the interest of reform upon the ball field and to prevent rowdism, unbecomingly conduct, and unnecessary contentions by ball players, I agree to instruct my manager and agree that he shall instruct his players that no decision of an umpire or assistant umpire, whether right or wrong, just or unjust, shall be questioned by a player on my team during the scheduled season of 1898."

This, as the context reveals, is part of a document to be signed by the clubs. Signed and upheld it will uphold the bottom-most cause of disorder, bad language and stoppage of play on the field, and of undue interference with the game from the seats. All those have come from the notion in the players' heads that whether they were "out" or not was a question for argument with the umpire.

To send a player promptly to his seat when declared out, forbidden to wrangle with the umpire, is the secret of restoring baseball to the place which it has lost on the list of decent games. There is nothing extreme in the requirement of absolute submission to the umpire under every and all circumstances. "The Umpire, usually right, but right or wrong, the Umpire," is the indispensable rule of sport; without it there can be no sport.

With managers of professional baseball are to be greeted as men who desire honestly to perform a duty clearly seen.

The Virginia Legislature has adjourned after a memorable session. It will be known to historians and revered by posterity as the economical Legislature. It spent vast stores of thought upon the ways and means of reducing State expenses, and then, in its culminating moment, almost made the State pay for a stump speech emitted by the Hon. JOE BAILEY of Texas. We can understand why a Legislature forced to hear a speech of the lion, JOE BAILEY, should vote itself double pay as a compensation for the cruel and unendurable punishment endured, but who can understand why the Hon. BAILEY should receive a cent for a speech. He saves money every time he makes a speech. If he were not permitted to talk early and often, he would have doctors' bills to pay and would probably succumb to suppressed oratory. Which doesn't change or dim the fact that a Democratic Legislature, almost in convulsion of economy almost charged JOE BAILEY to the State of Virginia, and adjourned, without day and without peer.

If anybody can give any good reason why Hon. BAILEY is in the National Senate, let him let it—*Dover Record*.

The Hon. POTATO PINCHER seems to expect to be re-elected Governor of Michigan by a combination of cranks, and he seems to think that a majority of the Michigan voters believe that the interests of the State are promoted by attacks upon property. As we gaze upon the Hon. POTATO PINCHER pursuing the octopus and the levitation, and hear his cheery "Ah, blow, blow!" over the sea, we wonder if he has ever read about that old famous rascal of a whaler, "Callio Tom," who, by countless crews, making a permanent diversion out of swarming boats, and living safe and unmolested after generations of crime, "Callio Tom" chuckles at the approach of a whaling vessel. He loves his exercise. He laughs at the crew, but when the time comes he pursues them up, they recognize "Callio Tom" at once. He is known around the world. He is the worst old whale in water. Dejectedly the crews row back to the ship.

The Hon. POTATO PINCHER is scouring the waters for his prey. It will be a "Callio Tom" when he finds it.

The Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS STEWART of Nevada tells the Senate that the House Bankruptcy bill is "diabolical," and the "most atrocious bill that could be framed in the present condition of the country." Mr. STEWART should explain a difficulty with which these admirers of the bill are beset. The bill is diabolical and atrocious from the date of 1873. Would a bill to pay the Government bonds in gold be less atrocious and diabolical than the Bankruptcy bill? Mr. STEWART should pay the public and explain.

The President of the National Lumber Dealers' Association says that the annual output of lumber in the United States "exceeds in value all the gold, silver, coal, iron, and wheat." Here is another crime of the money power. Why don't we have wood money as the currency of "the producing classes"? Surely wood money would be easier to get and more convenient for use. The big forests, now in the possession of plutocrats, could be confiscated by the Government, coined, and distributed pro rata among the enemies of the money power. Of course, free and unlimited coinage would be adopted, and a

wooden leg or a Populist head would have to be accepted at the Mints. Government woodyards could be established in every county seat, and currency distributed there in cords to a rejoicing people. Every body would have money to burn, except the gentlemen engaged in the plutocratic and octopoidal line. They would have to saw the wood, thereby contributing their mite toward making the currency cheaper. May it not be hoped, and with reason, that when the country has been on a wood basis for five or ten years, gold, now the money of tyrants, will be but a toy and poppy, condemned to be the buttons on the painted waistcoats of JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS or the chain on JERRY SIMPSON's bicycle!

If the President of the Slavayts branch of the Theosophical Society in America is not mistaken, theosophy is considerably easier to acquire than pinocchio. He says that theosophy may be mastered by "any person of average intelligence willing to undertake the easy task of examining an ordinary encyclopedia." Whether it appears that the highest by great theosophists reached and kept are by no means intolerably lofty, but are accessible by elevator service, day and night. Thus the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND, whose favorite reading is the encyclopedia, is capable of being, and perhaps is already, a theosophist of high degree.

MORE TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

Results Recorded in Thirty-five of Fifty-five Outside Counties of New York.

ALBANY, March 3.—Of the fifty-five counties of the State not wholly or partly within the territory of the present city of New York, thirty-five, or considerably more than half of the whole number, have now held their spring elections for township officers wholly or partly. In most of the comparisons which have been made of the results of such elections with those of a year ago in the same counties, no reference has been made to the circumstance that in the spring of 1897 the Democratic party in New York was completely prostrated by the re-election of Grover Cleveland to the Presidency and the Legislature, and that the Republicans prior to a year ago, in the elections preceding March 4, the day of President McKinley's inauguration, were considerably encouraged and materially sustained by the expectation of recognition for the incoming Federal Administration in matters of patronage. This is an element which enters into spring elections quite largely during the period preceding the inauguration of a new national Administration, and necessarily in the spring elections of February and March, 1897, the existing conditions were not only distinctly unfavorable to the Republicans, but also decidedly unfavorable to the Democrats in the interior counties.

These are the results of the township contests to date, along with the pluralities given at last year's election for Judge Wallace or Judge Parker, respectively Republican and Democratic candidates for Chief of Appeals Judge:

| County. | Rep. | Dem. | Wallace. | Parker. |
|------------------|------|--------|----------|---------|
| Albany..... | 81 | 8 | 1,707 | .... |
| Broome..... | 11 | 0 | 1,868 | .... |
| Cattaraugus..... | 4 | 0 | 498 | 82 |
| Chemung..... | 7 | 13 | 784 | .... |
| Cattaraugus..... | 28 | 8 | 2,908 | .... |
| Cayuga..... | 27 | 6 | 8,051 | .... |
| Chautauque..... | 1 | 8 | 8,350 | .... |
| Delaware..... | 16 | 8 | 1,563 | .... |
| Dutchess..... | 11 | 9 | 2,568 | .... |
| Essex..... | 18 | 2 | 1,152 | .... |
| Franklin..... | 12 | 4 | 1,723 | .... |
| Greene..... | 10 | 8 | 1,353 | .... |
| Herkimer..... | 11 | 10 | 815 | .... |
| Madison..... | 11 | 8 | 1,005 | .... |
| Montgomery..... | 4 | 6 | 1,284 | .... |
| Ontario..... | 10 | 9 | 2,980 | .... |
| Oswego..... | 11 | 13 | 1,368 | .... |
| Saratoga..... | 19 | 1 | 1,715 | .... |
| Schenectady..... | 18 | 14 | 3,565 | .... |
| Schoharie..... | 16 | 6 | 3,035 | .... |
| Seneca..... | 10 | 5 | 987 | .... |
| Steuben..... | 24 | 14 | 2,430 | .... |
| Sullivan..... | 4 | 7 | 737 | .... |
| Tioga..... | 8 | 7 | 289 | .... |
| Tompkins..... | 9 | 4 | 1,277 | .... |
| Ulster..... | 9 | 1 | 1,468 | .... |
| Washington..... | 12 | 13 | 2,447 | 1,447 |
| Wayne..... | 10 | 5 | 2,231 | .... |
| 439 | 135 | 61,850 | 1,688 | .... |

So far, there have been 574 Supervisors chosen in wards or townships of New York outside of the city of New York, and in these, as the above returns show, the Republicans have elected more than three-quarters of the whole number, a proportion considerably in excess of the proportionate Republican majority in favor of Judge Wallace in such of the counties as he carried last year, which were the Greater City of New York, and in which there have been already township elections this year.

In the territory included within the Greater New York, Judge Parker's plurality last year was 142,500. He carried the State by a plurality of 62,000. Judge Wallace's lead outside of the Greater City of New York, therefore, was 80,500, and about three-quarters of that in counties giving a net Republican majority of 60,000, was in those in which township elections have already been held. In some of the interior districts, and particularly in such as are exclusively devoted to farming interests, the Democrats have made this year some gains in the spring elections. But the Republican lead is as great as ever. In some of the counties authentic results have not yet been reported and in others there are still elections to be held, for some of the large counties, Tennessee and Missouri, have not yet reported their returns. In the cities on the same day their Supervisors were elected by the county districts vote for them. But, in the main, the results of the township elections up to the date of the first anniversary of President McKinley's inauguration are as well known as they need be for comparisons with reference to this year's State elections.

WILLIS S. PAINE MUST TESTIFY.

To What He Knows of an Alleged Will of His Wife, Mrs. Tilden.

Willis S. Paine, formerly State Superintendent of the State Prison, and President of the Merchants' State Deposit Company, will have to appear for examination in the action brought by Mrs. Tilden, late Tilden-Hatchford, sister of Ruby Tilden, Mrs. Paine's deceased wife, to tell what he knows of a lost will of his wife. Mrs. Paine was the favorite niece of the late Samuel J. Tilden, from whom she received the sum of \$300,000. She died in 1894, and the plaintiff says she was at the time in the city of New York, and of which he had control, providing large bequests for the plaintiff and other members of her own family.

Mr. Paine got information on order to examine Mrs. Paine to get information on which to frame a complaint. The order was vacated, but was sustained on appeal. Before Mr. Paine could be examined again he went to reside in Jersey City. A subpoena was served upon him while he was on a tour of the interior of the State, and he was held that the subpoena was not valid, holding that he is obliged to appear under the original order and need not be served again.

CONSCIENCE CONTRIBUTION.

A Man Who Stole a Horse on a Hill Train Sees in the Amount of the Fine.

NEWBURGH, March 3.—The Cornwall station agent of the West Shore Railroad, William R. Brown, has received a letter containing a \$1 bill and four two-cent postage stamps, the amount of one fare from Cornwall to New York, evidently intended as conscience money. The letter reads:

Dear Sir: I find enclosed \$1, which I owe to your road for the West Shore for a ticket and fare of a mile train from Cornwall to New York City, 4th March, 1898.

I am the spirit of God be with you and yours, and pray that peace may be extended to an erring people in every way.

The letter has a Bowery postmark on it and is dated Monday.

The Campaign in Georgia.

Now this is all very well, but—

From the *Danielsville Monitor*.

In the meantime your Uncle Allen "stays steady in the boat."

From the *Brunswick Times*.

One of the surest ways of restoring confidence is to elect Joe H. Jones Governor.

From the *Montgomery Record*.

If the political waters are to be hot this year, let it be clean water, free from filth and mud.

From the *Dillon Argus*.

Yes, the *Atlanta Journal* "gives both sides"—all it can for Atlanta and all it can against Candier.

From the *Juliette Courier*.

There's one thing concerning Job Barnes on which all can agree, whether they favor him for Governor or not—he is the handsomest man in the race.

When Riley Paints.

From the *Cincinnati Enquirer*.

PERC, Ind. Feb. 26.—In the structure of a building under the decorative of a former clockroom in water colors were destroyed. This work was done by the painter, James Whitcomb Riley, twenty years ago, when he was a sign writer and decorator.

THE CURSE OF INSOMNIA.

A Russian Woman Who Has Studied the Subject From a Book About It.

From the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

A mine of information concerning various treatments prescribed for victims of insomnia is contained in a new scientific work by Marie de Menacence, a Russian woman who has consulted the highest authorities on the subject, and who has made many original experiments. Her work has just been translated into English. The first copy to reach Washington was received at the library of the Surgeon-General of the army two days ago.

Cold-water bath applied to the forehead and back of the head, the neck exposed, is recommended to produce sleep, since by this means the blood is driven from the brain